SINGER
SEWING
MACHINES
SINGER
ZIGZAG ATTACHMENT

SINGER

ZIGZAG ATTACHMENT
NO. 160620

MADE IN U.S.A.

FOR SINGER* LOCKSTITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

SINGER*

ZIGZAG ATTACHMENT
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*A TRADE MARK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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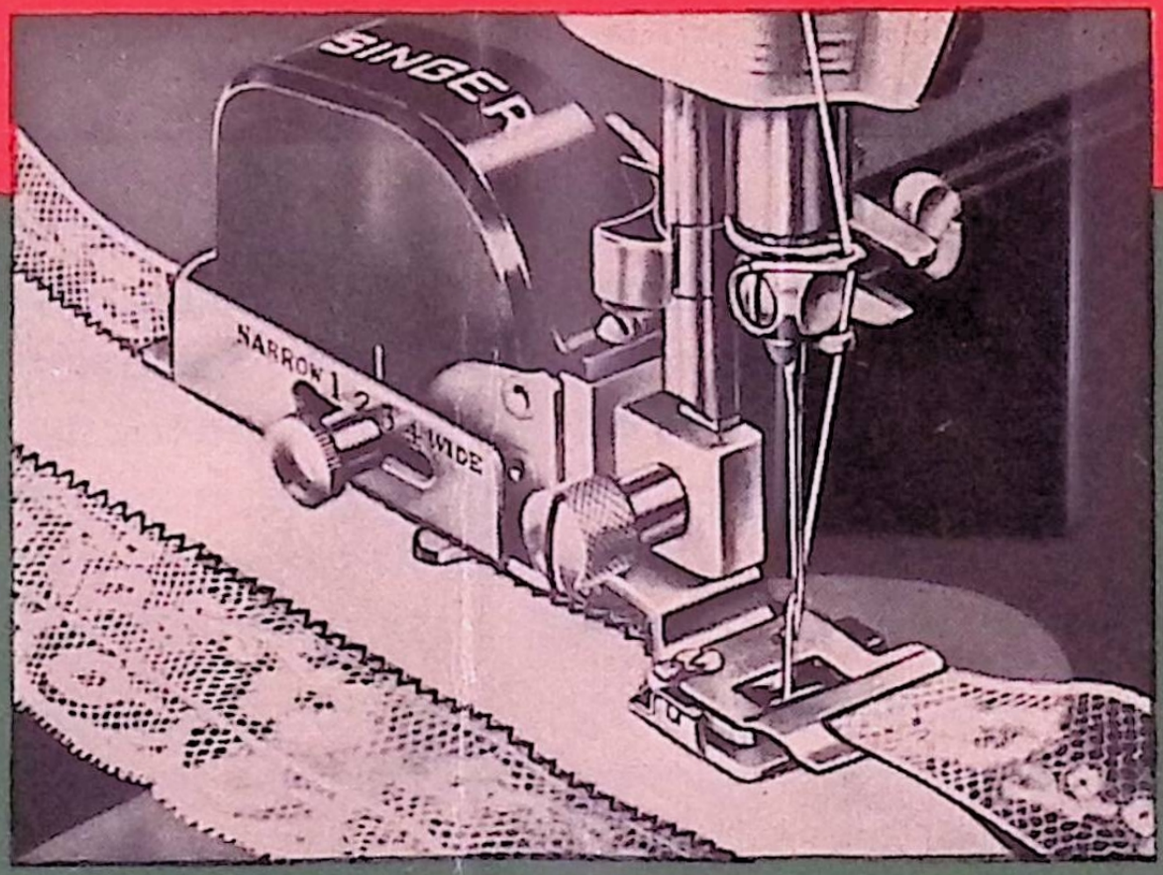

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Form 20458
(350)

Printed in U. S. A.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING

NEW IMPROVED

SINGER*

ADJUSTABLE ZIGZAG ATTACHMENT 160620

ON SINGER* LOCK STITCH

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

This SINGER zigzagger produces a great variety of zigzag stitching, ranging from almost invisible stitches to boldly decorative effects on women's and children's clothing, lingerie, linens, draperies, etc. It can be used for cording, lace insertion, applique work and applying various trims to dresses, table sets and many other articles on which its dainty zigzag stitches give the much desired effect of handwork.

It is quickly attached to your sewing machine in place of the presser foot, and is easily adjusted to produce the required width of zigzag stitch. Plain sewing may be done without removing the zigzagger from the machine.

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PARTS OF THE ZIGZAG ATTACHMENT

(See Figs. 2 and 3)

A. **FORK ARM**—straddles needle clamp and actuates zigzagger.

B. **SHANK**—fits zigzagger onto presser bar.

C. **ZIGZAG STITCH REGULATOR**—controls width of zigzag stitch.

D. **LOCK SCREW**—retains adjustment of zigzag stitch regulator.

E. **HANDLE**—adjusts zigzag stitch regulator.

F. **LOCATION MARK**—for positioning regulator C for desired width of stitch.

G. **EDGE GUIDE**—attaches to the foot for inserting lace and attaching edges. Edges of material are inserted in slots 1, 2 and 3.

H. **EDGE GUIDE SCREW**—attaches edge guide to foot.

J. **CORD GUIDE**—for cording.

K. **FOOT**—presses on material and moves it sidewise to form zigzag stitch.

L. **PAWL**—engages ratchet wheel for zigzag stitching and can be disengaged for straight stitching.

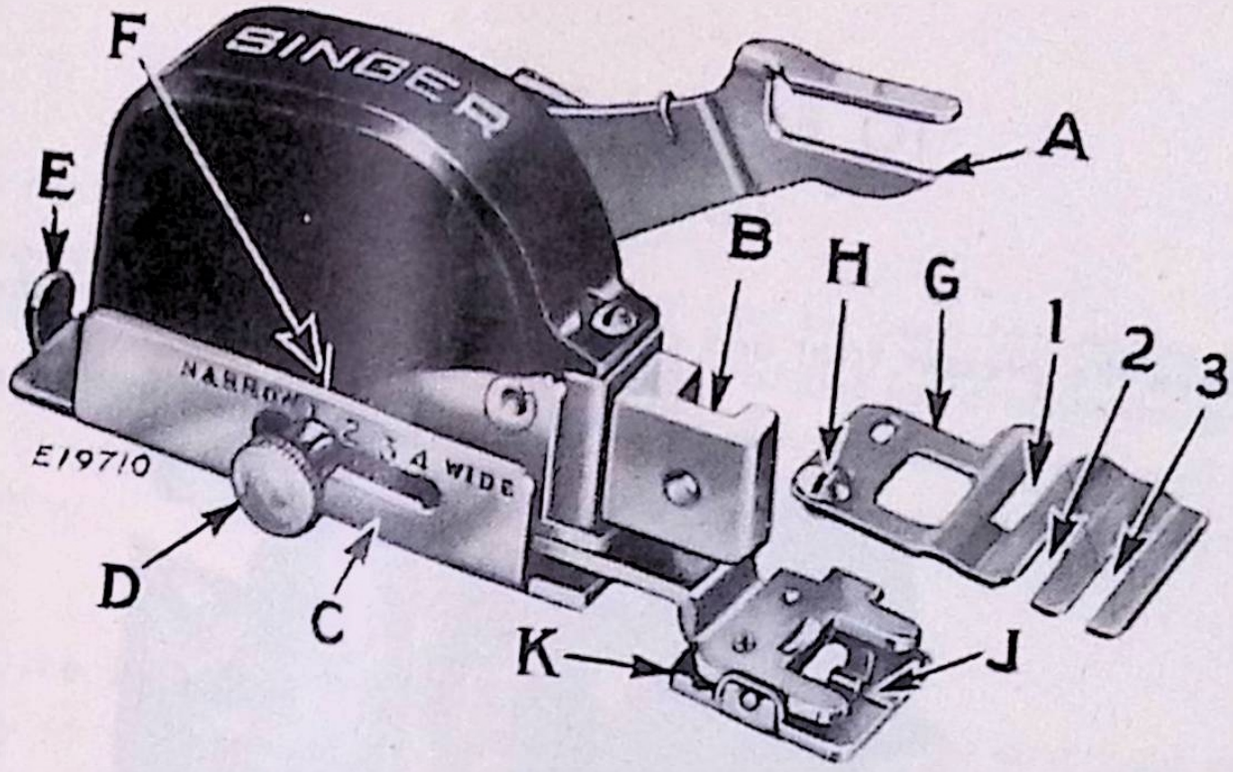

Fig. 2

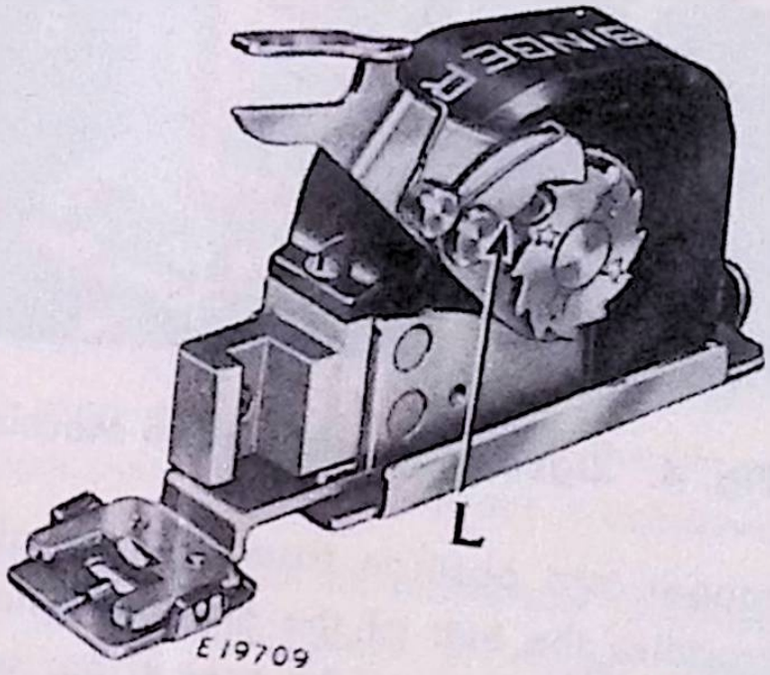

Fig. 3

TO FASTEN ZIGZAGGER TO MACHINE

1. Remove the presser foot and presser foot thumb screw from the machine.

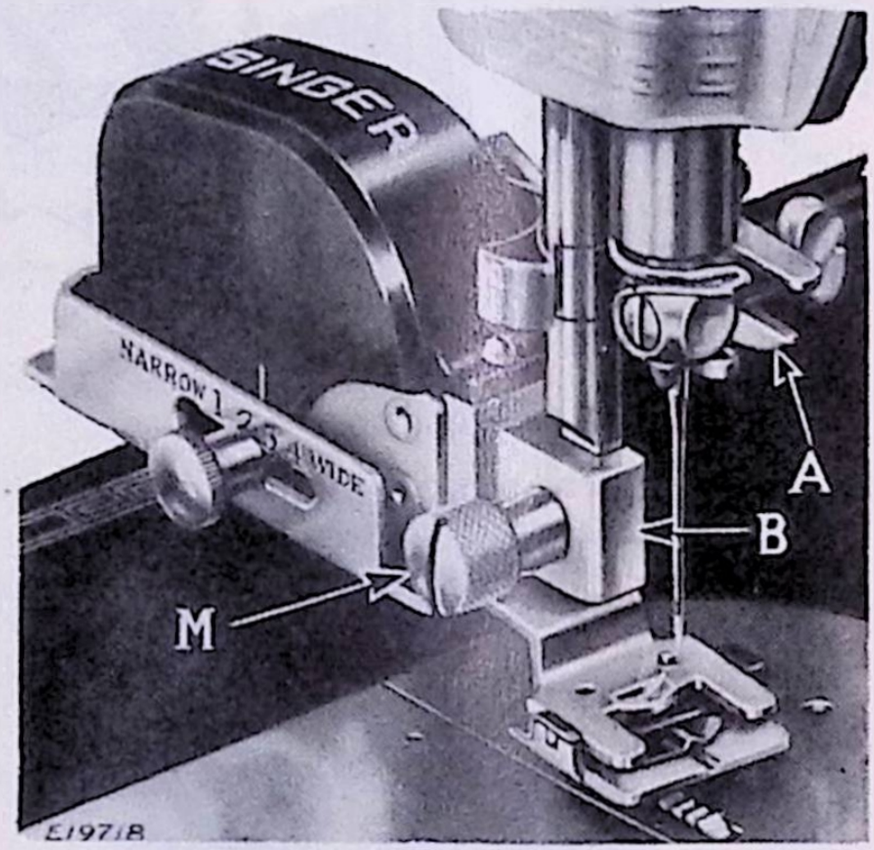

Fig. 4. Zigzagger Attached to Machine

2. Guide the zigzagger into position from the rear of the machine so that the fork A straddles the hub of the needle clamp, and securely fasten the shank B of the zigzagger to the presser bar with the slotted clamping screw M.

THREADING

Thread the machine as for ordinary sewing.

Any thread suitable for ordinary sewing may be used for zigzag stitching. However, since the zigzag stitching is mainly intended for ornamental purposes, care in the selection of the quality, finish and color of the thread will be well repaid by the results. Mercerized thread is recommended for attractive zigzag stitching.

SEWING SPEED

Operate the sewing machine **slowly** for zigzag stitching and hold the material **loosely** so that it can be moved sidewise freely by the zigzagger foot.

TENSIONS

For best results, both upper and lower tensions should be fairly light to prevent the material from puckering. However, no general rule can be given for setting the tensions, since many different effects can be obtained by merely varying the tensions.

Always before attempting to use the zigzag attachment, take a small piece of the material to be used and experiment with the thread tensions and the length and width of stitch until the desired effect is achieved.

Some of the effects which can be obtained are illustrated on the following pages, with details as to how they were produced. Many other novel and equally effective results will be discovered as you become familiar with this versatile attachment.

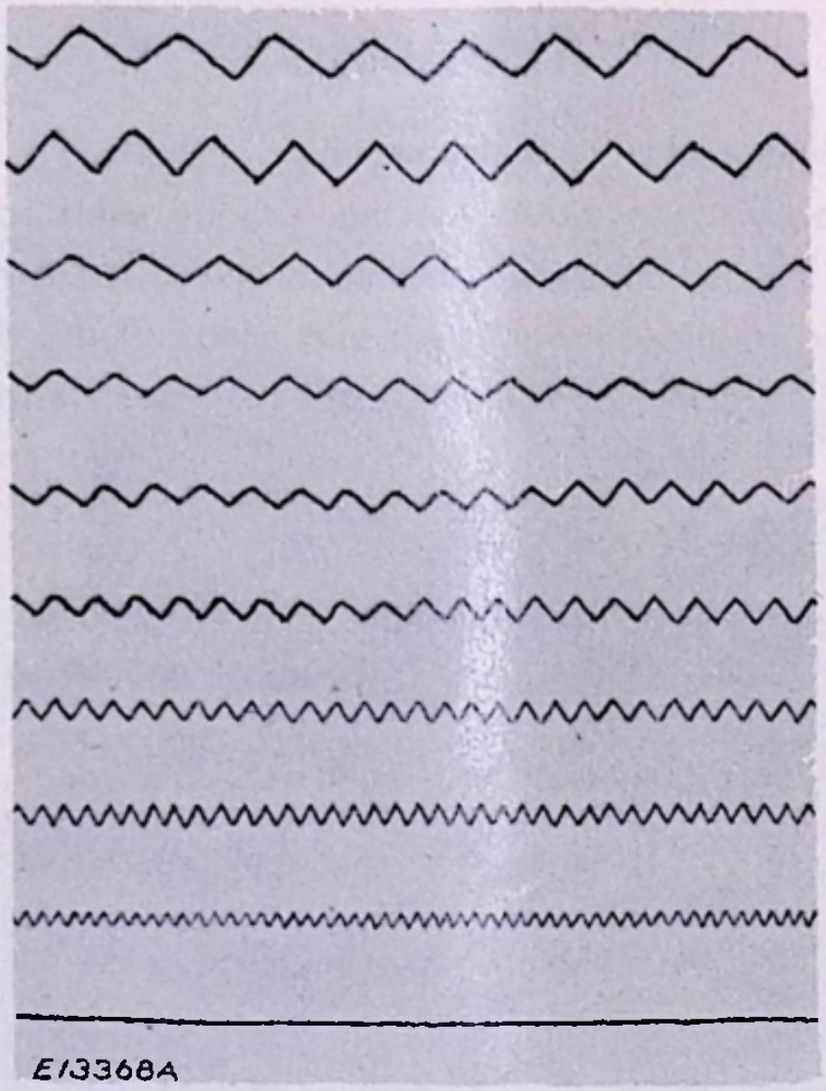

Fig. 5. Illustrating Different Shapes of Zigzag Stitch Produced by Varying the Length and Width of the Stitch

The top row above was made with the widest setting of the zigzag stitch regulator C and a long stitch on the machine. Each succeeding row was made with a slightly narrower setting of the zigzag stitch regulator C and a shorter stitch on the machine.

The bottom row is straight stitching made with the pawl L disengaged from the ratchet wheel N as shown in Fig. 7.

TO ADJUST ZIGZAGGER FOR DESIRED SHAPE OF ZIGZAG STITCH

For zigzag stitching, the pawl **L** should be pushed into engagement with the ratchet wheel, as shown in **Fig. 3.**

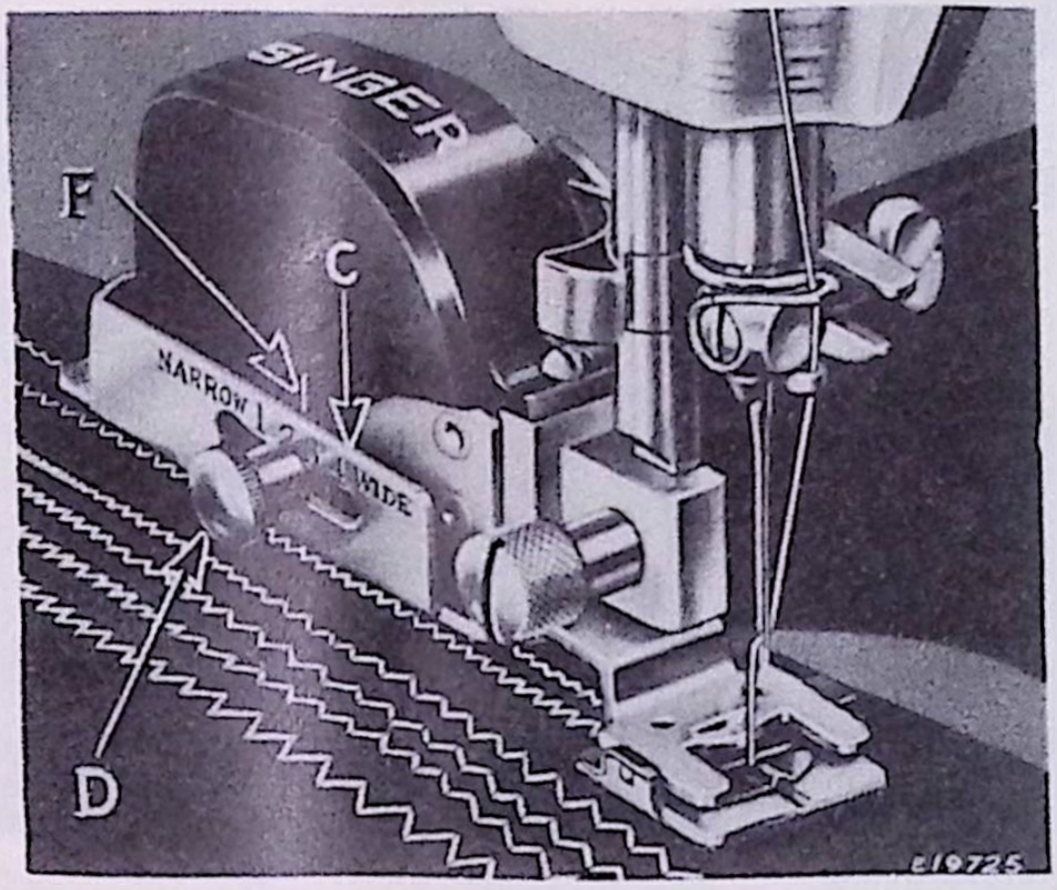

Fig. 6. Zigzag Stitching

The width of the zigzag stitch is controlled as follows: (1) Raise the presser foot to relieve strain on adjusting parts, (2) loosen thumb screw **D,** (3) grasp handle **E,** Fig. **2** and move regulator **C** forward or backward until the desired number on the regulator is opposite the line **F** on the cover, (4) tighten thumb screw **D.** No. 4 indicates the widest zigzag stitch and No. 1, the narrowest.

The shape of the zigzag stitch depends on the setting of the stitch regulator on the sewing machine as well as on the adjustment of the zigzag stitch regulator, as illustrated in **Fig. 5.** Slightly less forward movement of the material than sidewise motion usually makes a satisfactory stitch.

TO ADJUST THE ZIGZAGGER FOR PLAIN SEWING

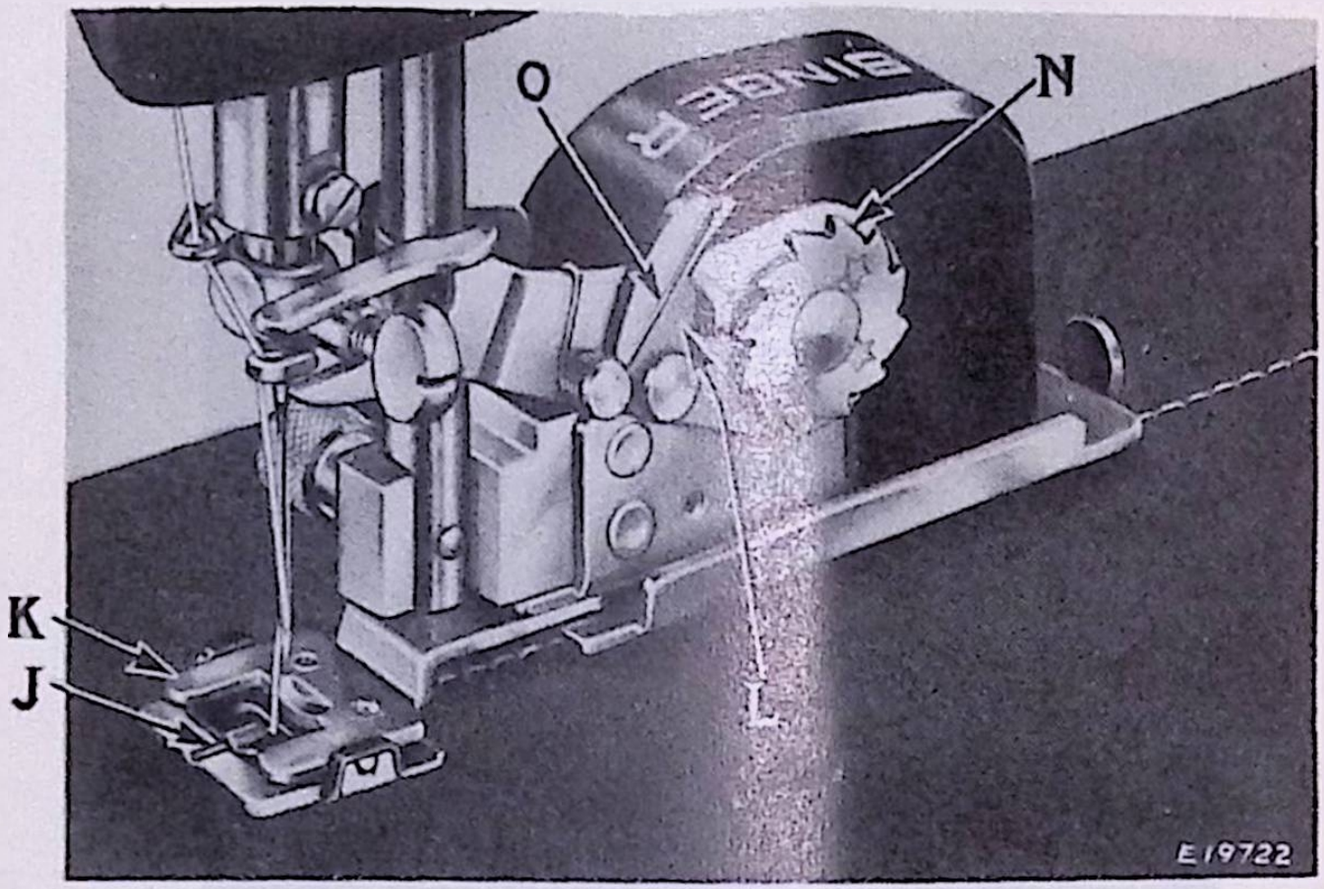

Fig. 7. Zigzagger Adjusted for Plain Sewing

Plain sewing can be done at any time without removing the zigzagger from the machine.

Stop the machine when the zigzagger foot **K** is in its central position with the cord guide **J** directly in front of the needle. Then raise the pawl **L** as far as it will go and the spring **O** will hold it out of engagement with the ratchet wheel, as shown in **Fig. 7.** Plain sewing can then be done.

For zigzag stitching again, push down the pawl **L** into engagement with the ratchet wheel.

TO TURN A SHARP CORNER

To turn a sharp corner, stop the machine just before the needle leaves the goods, raise the presser bar and swing the material around, using the needle as a pivot. Be careful not to turn the balance wheel backward or the machine may skip a stitch.

CORDING

Place the material under the foot the same as for plain zigzag stitching, and insert the end of the cord to be applied into the slot J in the guide as

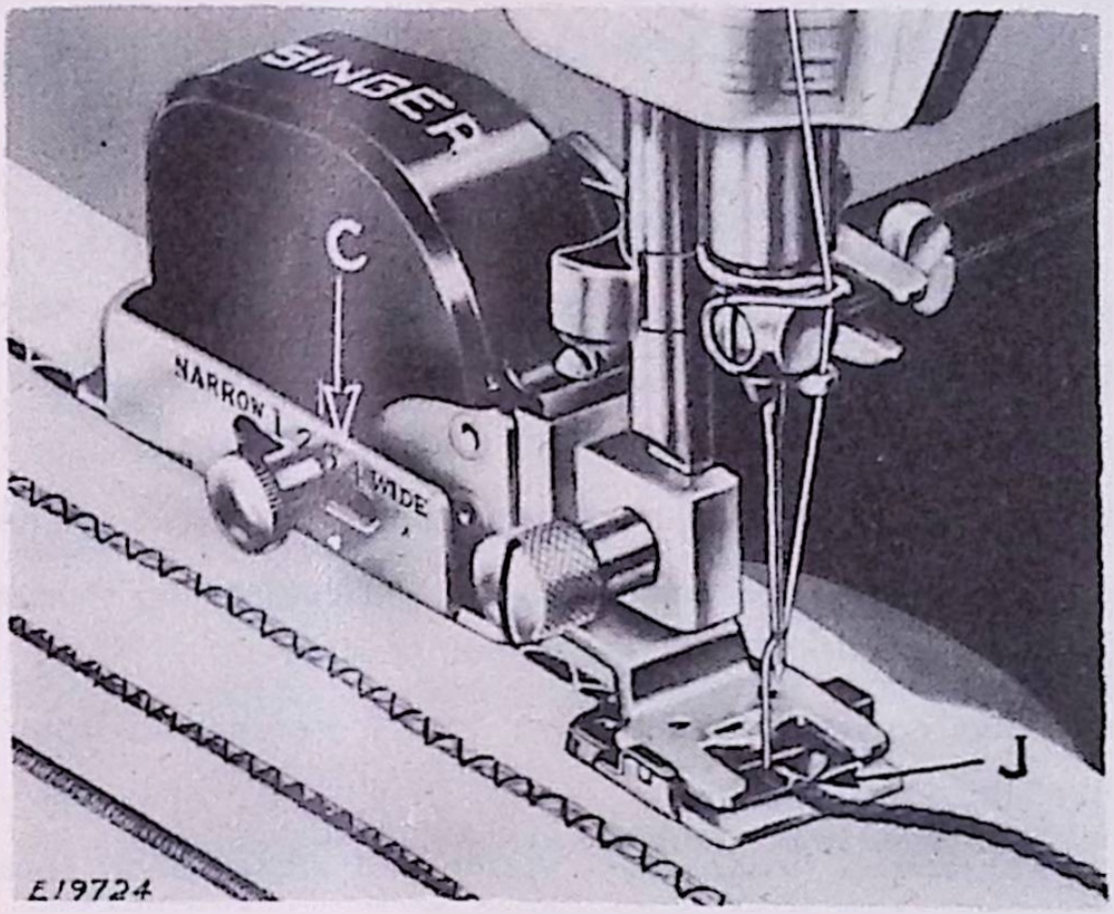

Fig. 8. Cording

shown in **Fig. 8.** Pull the end of the cord back beyond the needle so that it will be caught by the stitches and fed automatically. Any cord may be used which will feed through the slot freely. Two or more small cords of different colors may be used, either parallel or twisted together.

Adjust the zigzag stitch regulator C to produce a sufficiently wide stitch so that the needle will not penetrate the cord on either side. The length of stitch may be set by the stitch regulator on the machine to either cover the cord closely as in invisible cording, or to leave the cord exposed. For invisible cording, the cord should be of the same color and finish as the thread, while for opening cording, contrasting colors greatly increase the effectiveness.

EXPLANATION OF CORDING EFFECTS ON PAGE 11

Row 1—Widest adjustment of attachment and longest stitch on machine, over heavy wool.

Row 2—Slightly closer and narrower stitch with tighter tension.

Row 3—Medium stitch length and medium width of zigzag, over heavy wool.

Row 4—Two strands of No. 5 mercerized floss in contrasting shades, covered by a medium stitch with tight upper tension.

Row 5—Shorter and narrower stitch over No. 3 mercerized floss, with tight upper tension.

Row 6—No. 5 mercerized floss. Tight upper and loose lower tensions draw the bobbin thread up over the card.

Row 7—Short stitch and narrow zigzag over No. 12 floss. Tight upper tension.

Row 8—Narrowest zigzag and very short stitch over No. 14 floss. Note that the floss is completely covered.

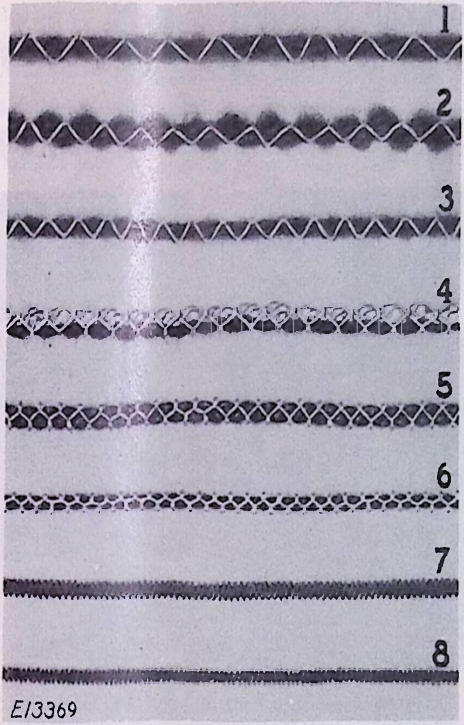

Fig. 9. Various Cording Effects Produced by the Zigzag Attachment

ATTACHING AND INSERTING LACE
APPLIQUE OF MONOGRAMS, Etc.
APPLYING ZIGZAG STITCH TO AN EDGE

For the above work, attach the edge guide to the foot as shown in **Fig. 10.** See that the locating pin in the foot is in the hole in the edge guide before

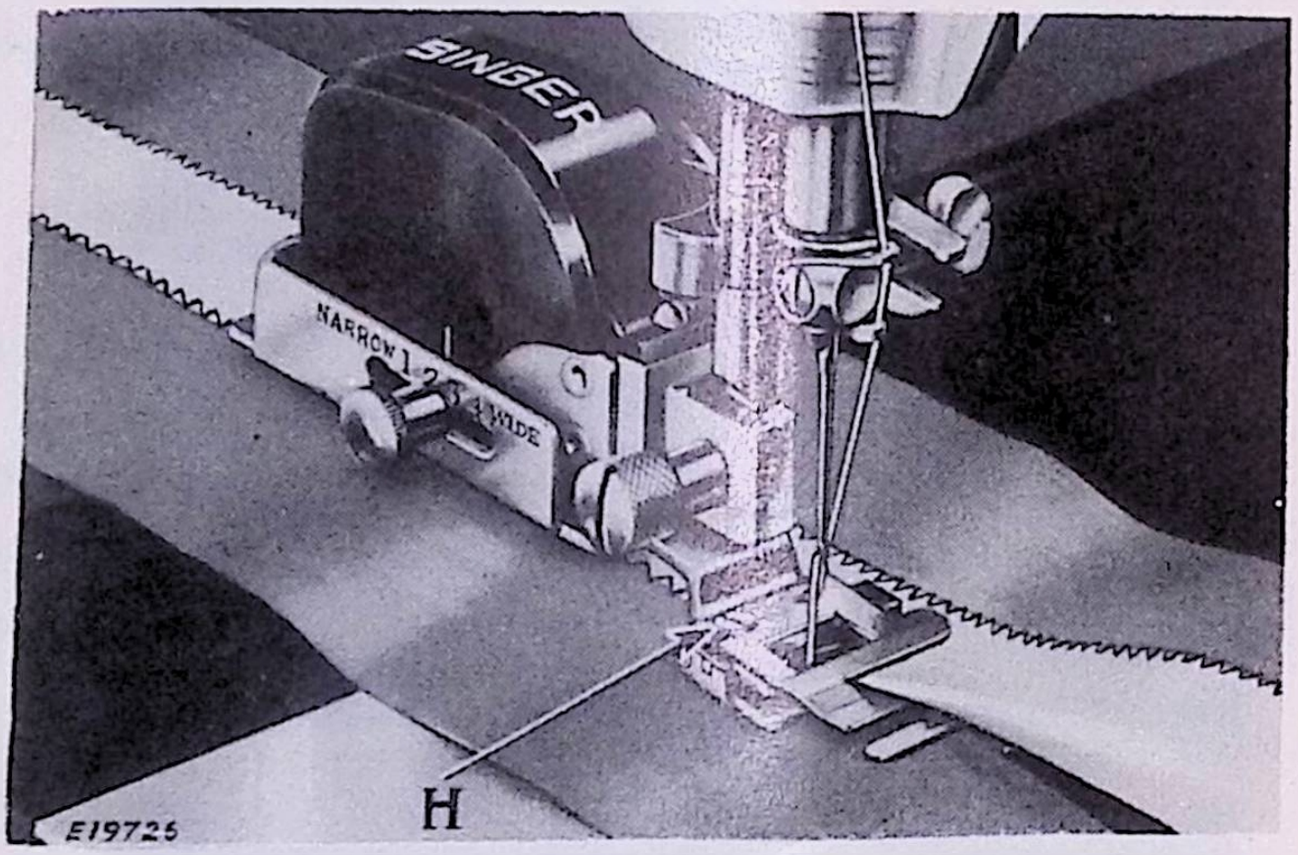

Fig. 10. Inserting a Panel with the Edge Guide

tightening the screw **H.** The slots serve as guides for the edges of any material to which the zigzag stitch is applied. See **Fig. 2.** The edge inserted in slot **1** will be stitched over the edge placed in slots **2** or **3.** Either left-hand slot may be used, depending on how much overlap is desired.

When attaching lace, place the edge of the lace in slot 1 and the folded edge of the material in slot 2. See Fig. 2 at front of book. Amount of overlap of lace is adjustable by loosening edge guide screw H and moving the edge guide slightly to the right or left. For joining lace, always use a medium narrow width of stitch.

Bands of trimming can be applied or panels joined securely with a wide zigzag stitch, using slot 1 for the folded edge and slot 3 for the unfinished edge. See Fig. 10. This gives an overlap of about ¼ inch.

An ornamental edge similar to picot edging may be produced by feeding the folded edge of the goods through slot 2 of the edge guide, using a fairly tight tension on the thread. Such a stitch also makes a good reinforcement to prevent raveling when applied directly to the raw edge of some materials.

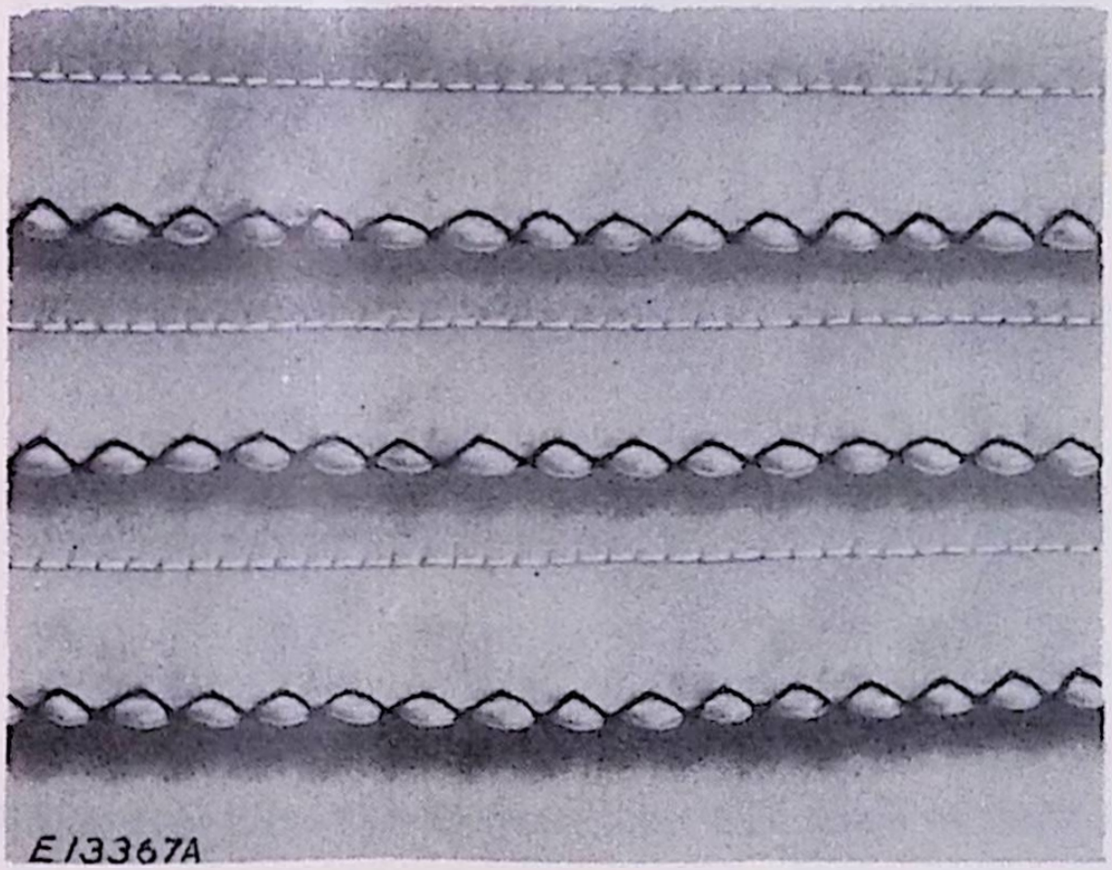

Fig. 11. Zigzag Trim Adds Color to Tucks. Edges were Run Through Slot 2 of Edge Guide After Tucks were Stitched

An effect similar to cord tucking is obtained by simply running a fold of material through slot 2 of the edge guide. The size of tuck may be altered by adjusting the width of zigzag stitch and the tensions.

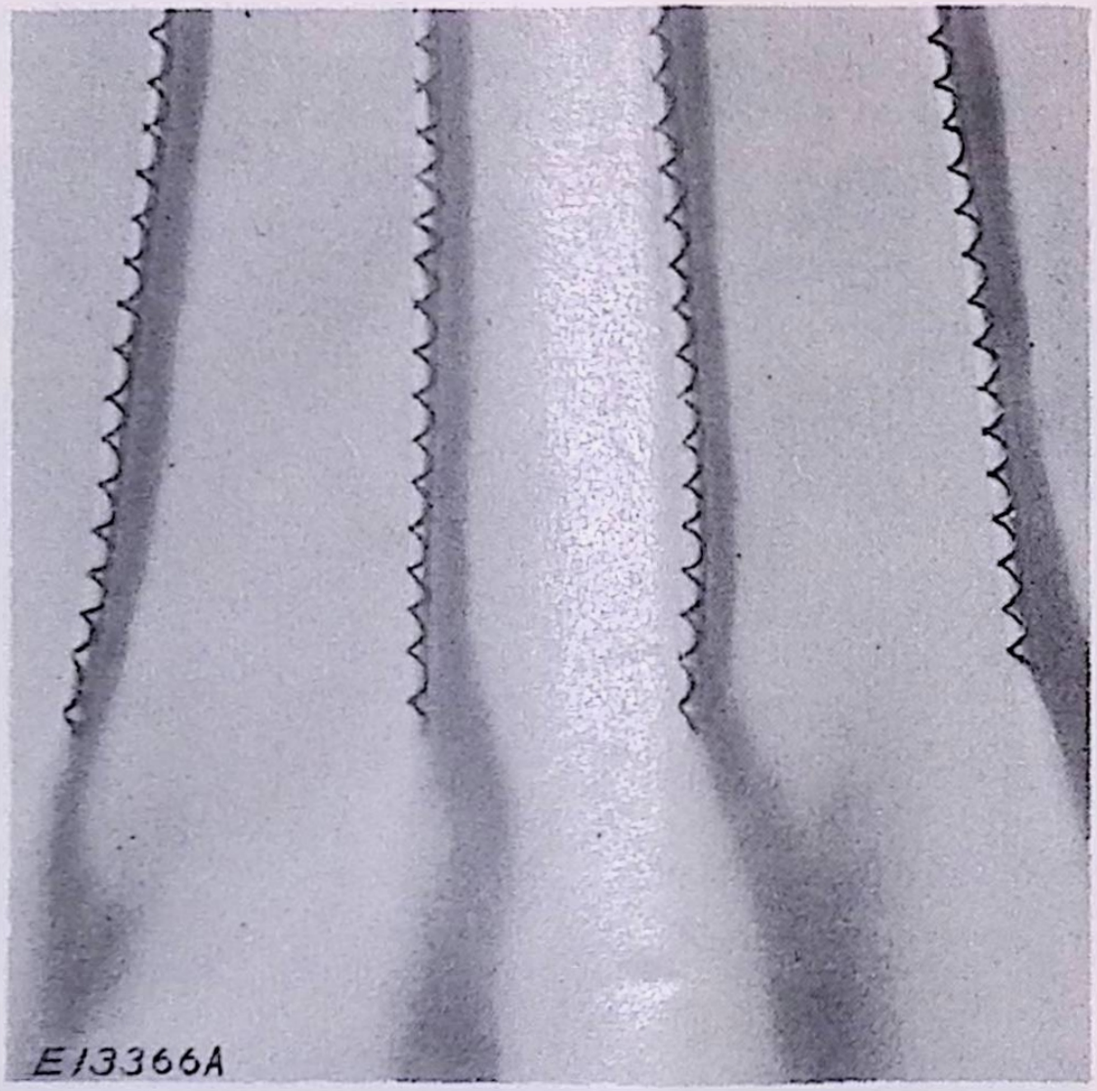

Fig. 12. Narrow Cord-Like Tucking Produced with Zigzag Attachment

A less pronounced gather which is difficult to produce by other methods, may be combined with an attractive trim by simply using a wide, long stitch and

tight tensions while laying a cord, as in **Fig. 13.** The amount of gather is controlled by the width of stitch and the tensions. If the upper tension is tighter than the lower, the gather may be adjusted by drawing on the upper thread.

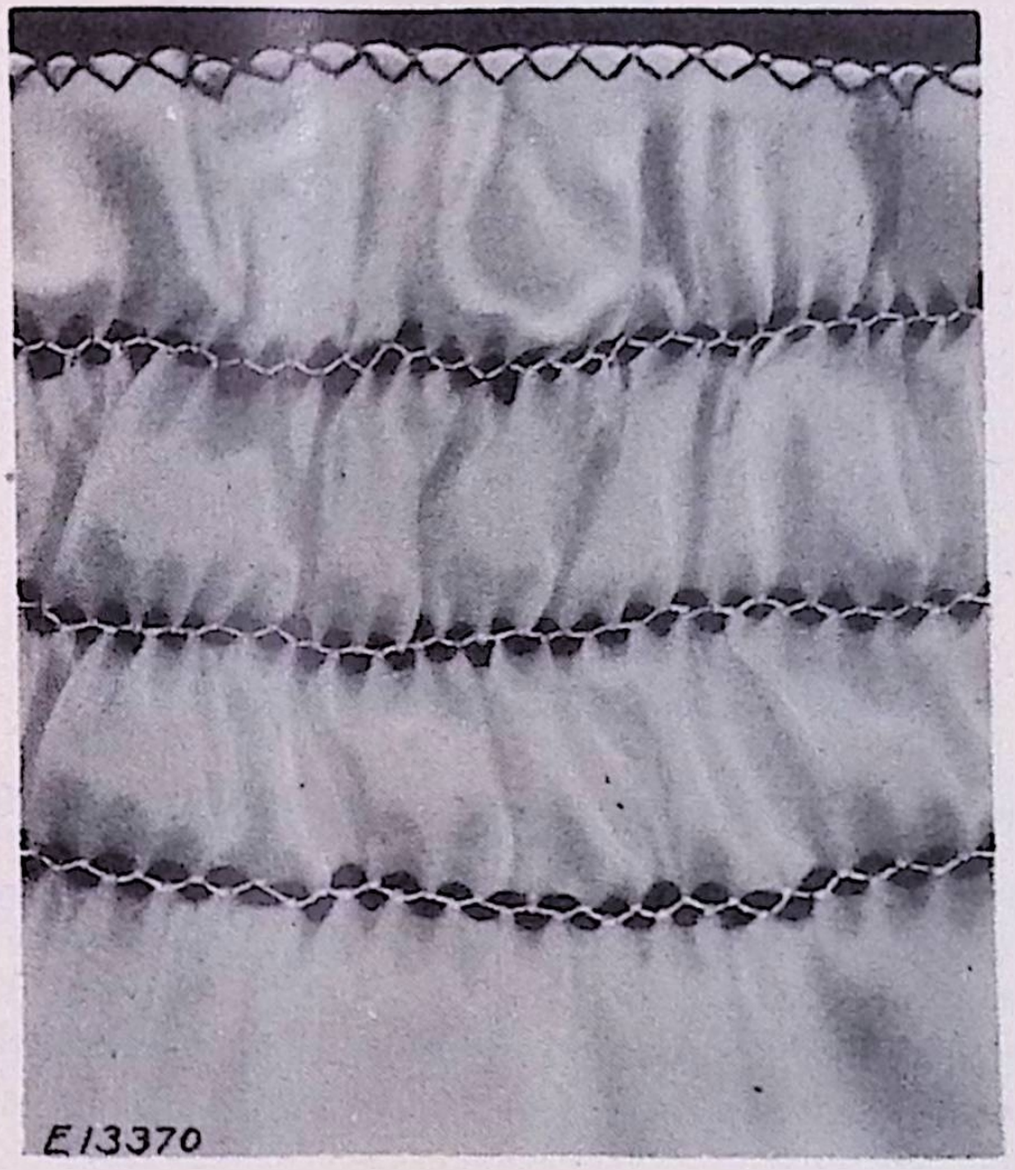

Fig. 13. Cording with Slight Gather; also Purl Effect on Rolled Seam

The attractive rolled hem in **Fig. 13** was made with the narrow foot hemmer, then run through slot **2** of the edge guide. Fairly tight tensions produced the purl effect.

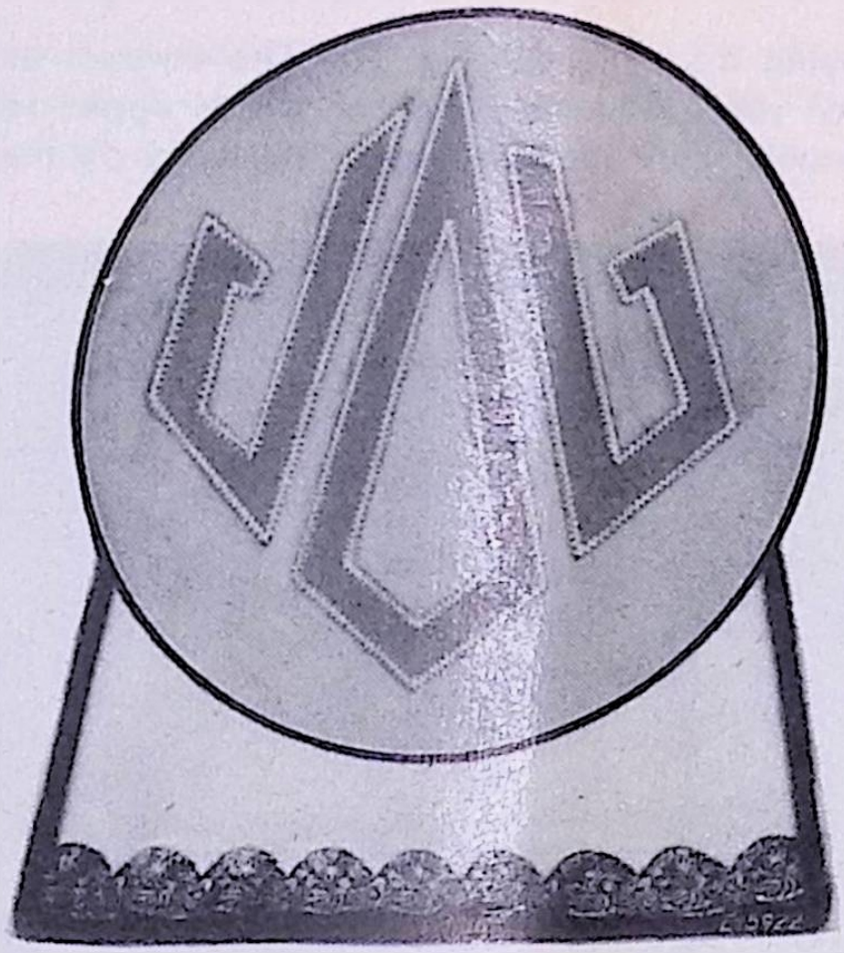

Fig. 14. Lace Edge and Monogram Appliqued on Slip

Numberless smart touches are possible by applique of monograms, ornamental panels and overlays. Run the body of the material under the foot and insert the edge to be appliqued in slot 1 or 2 in the edge guide. On narrow monograms the edge guide is not used when stitching the second edge.

A fairly narrow stitch should be used, especially on small monograms and on fine material.

A small cord can also be laid along an applique or insertion in the same operation. By using a very short stitch so that the cord is completely covered, the effect is similar to the invisible hand cording found on expensive imported undergarments.

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